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TELEPHONE NO. 6.
HOW THE REPUDIATED.
BONDS WERE ISSUED.

"Behind Mr. Butler's campaign for the capture of the next Legislature is believed to be the deep-laid purpose of the New York holders of repudiated bonds of North Carolina to force their payment at this late day. Indeed, a committee of those bondholders has written an insolent letter to the people of North Carolina, threatening that if they are not paid, the State's credit will be attacked and ruined by them and their allies. This letter, written by one Andrews, was replied to by Capt. S. A. Ashe recently, who gives the history of these bonds and shows how the robbers did their work. A full history of the events will be sent any one who will write to Democratic headquarters at Raleigh.

From this narration, it will sufficiently appear that the acts authorizing the issue of these special tax bonds were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. They were the fruits of a conspiracy to defraud, the result of bribery and corruption.

In 1866, North Carolina had an orderly and efficient government, complete in every respect, existing under a Constitution that had been in force ever since 1776, long antedating the Federal Constitution. That constitution and government was recognized as lawful and regular by the President of the United States and by the Chief Justice; but in 1867 Congress annulled it, against our protest and against the protests of the President. The continuity of our government was thus broken; but "honest North Carolina" did not avail herself of that circumstance to avoid her just obligations. She has never ceased to recognize the obligation of her debts she herself had theretofore created.

Congress, having overthrown our constitution and government, established a military government over our people, directing the entire white population and all of the negro men. These voters elected, under the military supervision, delegates to a convention, who framed a constitution, which provided for the election of State officers and members of a Legislature, all male whites and blacks, of age, being alike voters. This constitution was submitted to the limited number of voters the military had enrolled; and at the same time this limited number of voters under military supervision, elected State officers and members of the Legislature, about 18,000 white entitled to vote under the Constitution being debarred from suffrage. General Canby called the Legislature together, and appointed W. W. Holden governor, he having been voted for at the election. Governor Worth, the lawful Governor of the State, being compelled to vacate his office on July 1, 1868, filed a protest, speaking for North Carolina and saying that he did not recognize the validity of the election, as appears below. In the same month, the National Democratic party at the North declared that the government set up by Congress in North Carolina (and in other Southern States) was unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; and General Canby's Legislature, having convened, on the 20th day of August 1868, gave notice to the world that the authority as a lawful body was disputed, by a resolution.

At the election held in November, 1868, the great State of New York sustained, by a majority of ten thousand votes, the doctrine that the Reconstruction government established in North Carolina was revolutionary and a nullity. Certainly, all the "friends of North Carolina in New York city" held that opinion and so declared by their votes. Every business man in New York was thus put on notice.

This Reconstruction Legislature soon fell under the dominion of a set of free-booters, their leader being one Littlefield, not a resident of the State, who entered at once on the business of gathering in the spoils. By Littlefield's orders, \$200,000 was paid by Swepson in cash to various members, and to others interested; and a ring was formed who required that ten per cent of all bonds authorized be paid to them. Twenty-six million dollars of bonds were authorized; but before all had been issued, these securities fell to a few cents on the dollar.

Eventually these matters of corruption were fully investigated, and some honest members of the Legislature, on February 20, 1870, forced through a bill directing the return of all bonds unsold to the State Treasurer; and on March 8, 1870, repealed all acts authorizing the issue of State bonds.

North Carolina has never recognized any obligation to pay these special tax bonds, and, indeed, in 1880, by an amendment to the State Constitution, the General Assembly was expressly forbidden to pay any money on these bonds without first submitting the matter to the people of the State. This amendment was adopted by almost a unanimous vote, the vote being 117,388 for, and only 5,458 against the amendment. The same unanimity still exists. North Carolina will never recognize these bonds as her obligations. These are facts collected by a North Carolinian who knows what he is talking about, being in Raleigh where information bearing upon the subject is close at hand.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND LABOR.

There are many good things in the Democratic hand book, but nothing truer than the following:

The Democratic Party represents no class. It is the party of the masses. For this reason it is the best to serve any class; for that party which serves all classes best, serves each best. This is illustrated by the record of the Democratic Party with respect to organized labor, both locally and nationally. With regard to our State, the Democratic Party can justly claim the honor of having established the state Bureau of Labor and Printing—a department that has done much for the uplift of the wage-earners. Likewise, in the matter of labor laws, the record of the last two Democratic Legislatures shows the passage of laws that succeeded in protecting the children in the mills without handicapping those institutions or imposing hardships upon the mill workers of maturer years.

As the vehicle for the expression of the will of the laboring classes, the Democratic Party is without a rival in America. Its sympathies are with them; and its aspirations are in line with theirs. If there were no other evidence of this fact, the fact that those greatest labor leaders of modern times, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, both gave emphatic support to the Democratic party in the last general election, should be convincing. It will be remembered that in that campaign the Democratic party incorporated in its platform the planks of the American Federation of Labor on injustices and contempt cases arising under injunctions—the object of these planks being to give labor precisely the same

rights that capital enjoys. The National Democratic platform also favors the passage of a measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

The Republicans, on the other hand, repudiated these planks. This was a clear test of the attitude of the two parties on a crucial question. The Democratic party stood that test. And it will be found as new occasions come on, that the Democratic party is the only party to which the laboring man may entrust his cause; that in the struggle for a fairer distribution of the proceeds of toil, for better hours and better conditions, the laboring classes of America will find in the Democratic party their best means, nay, their only classes of America will find in the Democratic party their best means, nay, their only means, of achieving those consummations. For the Democratic party is pledged to the ideal of its immortal founder, in these words: "A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned—this is the sum of good government."

In "wet" counties the republicans are charging the democrats with having forced the prohibition measure upon the people to be decided by ballot. As a matter of fact, when the bill was pending in the legislature not a single dissenting vote was cast against it in the senate and only three in the house; one democrat and two republicans. It should be evident, therefore, that the proposition was a non-partisan measure, advocated by all parties in the legislature and ratified at the polls by 44,196 majority. Now the republicans are denying any responsibility for it in liquor communities, hoping thereby to capture liquor democrats.

AS TO MR. BICKETT'S SPEECH

A Lenoir special to the Greensboro News, purporting to give an account of Attorney General Bickett's speech at that place on last Tuesday night, but really a belated and wholly inadequate and childish reply to the speech, contains the following:

The first hour of his speech was taken up discussing the tariff, and it was plain to see that he was much more familiar with the law than he was with the tariff. He made the usual Democratic argument, and if his theory was enacted into law it would close our factories and throw thousands upon thousands of men, women and children out of employment, send them back to the farms, and thereby cripple farm industries, and reduce the price of everything the farmer sells, and place him again at the mercy of other people.

"... and if his theory was enacted into law it would close our factories and throw thousands upon thousands of men, women and children out of employment." About how many more thousands and thousands does this worthy correspondent think there are left in employment to be thrown out at the present time? "... send them back to the farms, and thereby cripple farm industries—" well, will somebody, preferably this aforesaid correspondent—come forward and tell us why, in the face of the present shortage of farm products; in the face of the fact that our population is increasing so much faster than the food supply that our export business has rapidly fallen off because we have no food to spare; in the face of the fact that necessities of life are so much higher than they have ever been before that there are instances in which the laborers in the Republican States are unable

to purchase a nominal supply, in the face of the fact that there is, and would be, if the supply of farm products were increased by thirty-three per cent, a market for every ounce of it at a price which would still make farming profitable—we repeat, will somebody please tell us how this would put the farmer at the mercy of "other people?"

Through the thorough care of the Republican party for its pets—the pets who furnish its corruption fund—the monopolies, the trusts, the combines, through a system of corraling everything our farmers produce, have taken over food, and other necessities of life, and hold them, till the non-producers have to pay whatever they ask, they, and not the farmers, get the benefit of the high prices which the products of the farm bring. But all this is beside the question. Mr. Bickett hit them in a tender spot, and this article in the News is the smoke from the fur that flew. Closing, the correspondent invites Mr. Bickett, and all other Democratic speakers to meet Marion Butler in debate, which, if the Attorney General lowers himself to do, will at least squash one ideal that we have of the man—i. e., his self respect.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Henderson.
In the Superior Court,
November Term, 1910.
Gabriel Cannon

vs.
Henry Briggs.
Notice of Summons.

Notice is hereby given that the plaintiff, Gabriel Cannon, has brought suit against the defendant, Henry Briggs, in the above entitled cause in the Superior court of Henderson county, returnable on the 14th day of November, 1910, to the Superior court in term at the Court house in said county for the purpose of removing all clouds, claims and demands of the said defendant of, on and concerning that tract of land in said county granted to the said plaintiff as appears from that grant recorded in Book— page— of the records of deeds for Henderson county; that the complaint of the plaintiff will be filed on the first three days of the term beginning on the 14th day of November, 1910, when and where the defendant is commanded to appear and answer or demur; that said action is brought to exclude the said defendant from said land and remove the cloud caused by his claim.

This the 11th day of October, 1910.
C. M. PACE,
Clerk Superior Court
Henderson County.
Smith & Schenck,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE—Pair well matched buff oxen, eighteen months old. Apply to T. R. Barrows, Daily Herald office.

IMPOUNDED—On last Sunday, one dark red milk cow with right hand horn broken at end. Owner can get same by paying cost and expenses. Mrs. C. W. Sitton, 3rd Ave. W., Hendersonville, N. C.

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WANTED—Tenant with small family, for one-horse farm. Also, man with team to plow. Call at Dr. F. V. Hunter's, 32 South Main street. d&w.

Miss Nettie LeGrande returned this morning from a week's visit to her mother in the eastern

OUT PRICE CLOTHING SALE
I have just received from the hands of the manufacturers the largest and best assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever brought to Hendersonville. This lot I have Two Hundred suits, about One Hundred suits and overcoats slightly damaged by water that will be sold at a low price. We please others can please you. Give us a try. We cut the price and set the goods. ST. AUGUSTINE